

The Unarmed Ranchman

By JOHN TURNLEE

When MacDonnell left his home in Edinburgh for the wild west in America to engage in ranching he was as mild a mannered fellow as ever lived. Nothing troubled him so much as to have a difficulty with any one. On the day of his departure one of his friends said to him:

"It seems to me, Mac, that you will be out of your element in a country where there is no law except gun law."

"Oh, I won't be troubled," was the reply. "I'll not offend any one, and if any one offends me I have to fight. On the day of his departure one of his friends said to him:

"You'll not be likely to effect such an arrangement; you're too strong. Those fellows won't care to tackle you in a trial of muscle."

When MacDonnell reached his new home he astonished the inhabitants of the country by going about without the customary enormous revolver slung to his side. He was warned by friends that such a course was unsafe. True, the people of the region were a generous, whole souled lot, who respected any man for doing as he pleased so long as he did not injure his neighbor. But there were men who had come from the lowest haunts of vice, who would not hesitate to shoot any one they took a fancy to shoot, even if unarmed. But MacDonnell refused to be converted and continued to ride over his ranch with no other weapon than a lasso.

The only trouble he had was with a neighboring ranchman named Hawkins, who insisted on claiming MacDonnell's sheep. For a time, whenever there was a question of ownership between them, Mac would give in. This encouraged Hawkins to increase his demands, and it finally became apparent that if Mac did not call a halt all his sheep would in time be transferred to Hawkins' ranch.

One morning Hawkins rode up to MacDonnell's ranch house, called him out and began to abuse him scurrilously, accusing him of branding one of his (Hawkins') sheep. MacDonnell was obliged to stand and take what was said to him, for should he retaliate in any way Hawkins was liable to draw his revolver and shoot him. Mac waited till he had finished and was about to ride away. Then he said to him:

"Mr. Hawkins, you have grievously insulted an unarmed man. I am opposed to the use of firearms, but if you will give me such satisfaction as may be afforded in the ring with fists I shall be obliged to you."

"That kind of fightin' may do for a milkop like you, but it isn't the kind we're used to in this country. When we fight out here we fight to kill."

With that he rode away. MacDonnell did not take this attack kindly. Several of his employees, including one of his herders, witnessed the torrent of abuse heaped upon him, and it galled him to live under the obloquy of having taken it without a fight. Besides, he knew that such a public insult would be spread abroad, and he feared that the community would consider him a coward. Finally he made up his mind that he must follow the custom of the country, and the day after the insult the 42 caliber revolver of the country appeared at his hip.

Fortunately he did not happen to meet Hawkins for some time. When he did it was up in the mountains back of the grazing lands. Mac was passing over a path about a yard wide leading around an almost perpendicular cliff. Behind him were two of his herders. Suddenly turning a bend, Hawkins and MacDonnell met face to face and not ten feet apart. Hawkins being first of four men.

MacDonnell was a very different man from the man who had left Scotland a year before. He had been brooding over the insult he had received till he was ready to fight to the death the man who had given it. He was very quick in his movements, and before Hawkins had quite taken in the situation Mac had drawn his revolver and had the drop on his enemy.

"Mr. Hawkins," he said, "I'll trouble you to ask the man behind you to relieve you of your revolver and drop it over the cliff."

Hawkins made no reply for a few moments, glaring at his antagonist. "Suppose I decline," he said presently.

"In that case I'll drop your dead body over with a ball in it."

Hawkins stood MacDonnell's glance and the muzzle of his revolver a little longer, then told the man behind him to obey the order. His revolver was dropped over the cliff.

It was followed by Mac's weapon, and both men stood unarmed.

"I now propose a wrestling match, Mr. Hawkins, right here. If you can throw me over my revolver you are welcome to do so."

"I decline certain death for both," said Hawkins.

"Then turn around with your party and go back."

Hawkins made no reply for some time. It was quite a distance to a place where the parties would have plenty of room to pass. Presently he turned and directed his party to go back.

MacDonnell never replaced the revolver he had thrown over the cliff, and his replacement was never needed.

LENT THEMSELVES \$1,237,000.

Charge Against Los Angeles Men Is That They Did It Illegally.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 1.—Charged with having illegally lent themselves \$1,237,000 belonging to 16,000 stockholders scattered throughout the country, Charles A. Elder and eight other former officials of the Los Angeles Investment Co. were indicted by the county grand jury on Thursday.

52 MEDALS AWARDED

By the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission Yesterday

TEN OF THE HEROES LOST THEIR LIVES

Two Gold Medals, 14 Silver Medals and 36 Bronze Ones Given

Pittsburg, May 1.—At the spring meeting of the Carnegie hero fund commission here yesterday, 52 acts of heroism in many sections of the country were recognized. In two cases, gold medals were awarded; in 14 cases, silver medals; and in 36, bronze medals.

Ten of the heroes lost their lives; and to the dependents of four of these, pensions aggregating \$2,760 a year were granted; to the dependents of five of the others who lost their lives, sums totaling \$5,500, to be applied, subject to the direction of the commission, in various ways, were granted. In addition to these money grants, in 13 cases sums aggregating \$25,000 were appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be made as needed and approved; and in 20 cases awards aggregating \$30,500 were made to be applied toward the purchase of homes and to other worthy purposes. Payments in these cases will not be made until the beneficiaries' plans for the use of the award have been approved by the commission.

The awards were as follows:

Bronze Medals.

Grace L. Bell, 202 North Park street, Madison, Wis.; aged 18; saved Alice Hudson from drowning in Lake Winnebago, June 23, 1912.

Reese C. James, Lynn Haven, Ia.; aged 12; saved Mary M. Griffith and Edith E. Jarvis from drowning in St. Andrews bay, July 4, 1913.

Emmet V. Headlee, Teague, Tex.; aged 13; saved William L. Fielder from drowning, May 12, 1913.

Henry T. Mathews, Dothan, Ala.; aged 12; saved three-year-old Benjamin Grant from suffocation in a well, March 26, 1912.

L. Irene Sornberger, Windsor, N. Y.; aged 29; attempted to save Aline M. Austin from drowning in Susquehanna river, July 23, 1913.

Lucien Fontaine, Jr., Southbridge, Mass.; aged 15; saved Edward Duquette from drowning, March 2, 1914.

J. Joseph Blackshear, Thompsonville, Ga.; aged 14; saved three girls from drowning in a pond at Thompsonville, May 18, 1912.

James A. Madison, 1346 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.; aged 18; saved Henry D. Bryson from drowning at Webster, N. C., April 3, 1913.

Homer C. W. Ward, Cheboygan, Mich.; aged 13; saved John P. Davidson from drowning in Cheboygan river, June 25, 1914. (Davidson died later as result of injuries sustained in the accident.)

Viola M. Brunelle, Ware, Mass.; aged 12; saved George E. Wahlen from drowning at Ware, July 18, 1914.

Warren F. Camp, Ancona, Ill.; aged 19; saved Horace E. Barton from drowning at Eureka, Ill., June 29, 1913.

W. Arthur Lusby, 2417 Nichols avenue, Washington, D. C.; aged 11; saved three boys from drowning in the Anacostia river, Jan. 22, 1912.

J. Homer Oman, Finlay, O.; aged 18; saved three girls from drowning in a reservoir at Finlay, July 19, 1910.

George Debarok, Walraven C. M. Melchers, and Edward Delfosse, all of Luxembourg, Wis., awarded medals for attempting to save Philip Klumb and two other men from drowning in a wreck off Dyserville, Wis., Nov. 24, 1912.

Hyman L. Bober, 1426 East Monument street, Baltimore, Md.; aged 32; saved three girls from drowning at Elliott City, Aug. 16, 1913.

William A. Pearce, 104 East Fort avenue, Baltimore, Md.; aged 27; saved a passenger train from being wrecked at Elmore, Del., June 6, 1913, by pulling the plank from the rails when the locomotive was within 80 feet of him.

Daniel F. Moynihan (in care of Broadway Music corporation, 145 West 43d street), New York City; aged 26; saved James Franklin Slocum, Augusta Slocum and baby from runaway at Revere, Mass., July 19, 1911.

Frederick C. Preston, Niagara Falls, Ont.; aged 41; saved Peter W. Langford from drowning while attempting to shoot rapids of Niagara river in a motorboat.

Shirley E. Gardner, Pittsfield, Mass.; aged 19; saved nine-year-old William H. McNamara from drowning in Housatonic river, April 4, 1914.

George Brenna, Amsterdam, N. Y.; aged 37; saved Evelyn M. Kavanagh from drowning, March 18, 1914.

John H. Kruse, Deuster, Ill.; aged 24; attempted to save Florence P. Riley from drowning at Deuster, May 10, 1914.

Flora E. Ruslander, 349 Auburn avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.; aged 17; helped to save William A. Clueley from drowning at Crystal Beach, Ont., July 8, 1912.

H. Ollie Rogers, Curve, Tenn.; aged 20; saved Arthur B. Gernack from suffocation in a cistern, Aug. 31, 1912.

Henry J. Sparks, Owensboro, Ky.; aged 24; saved Miss E. Gipe from suffocation in a tank car, April 3, 1914.

Leopold F. Arnold, Jr., N. Simon Island, Ga.; aged 27; saved Emma B. Fischer from drowning, Aug. 14, 1912.

Glen R. Eastman, deceased; aged 21; died attempting to save Howard J. Rogers from drowning at Iowa Falls, Ia., Aug. 9, 1912. Medal to Eastman's father, Estherville, Ia.

Tascher Cunningham, now deceased; aged 60; saved Margaret Glesne from drowning at Okanabe, Wis., July 13, 1911. Medal to Cunningham's widow, 1506 East 69th street, Chicago, Ill.

Joe R. Perkins, deceased; aged 38; died attempting to save John R. How from drowning at Sardin, Ky., May 11, 1912. Medal to Perkins' father, Willsboro, Ky.

Clifford A. Kaiser, deceased; aged 18; died attempting to save Oscar A. Bryson from drowning at Holland, Mich., Sept. 13, 1913. Medal to Kaiser's father, Holland, Mich.

George E. Ricker, deceased; aged 19; died attempting to save Charles Dick service.

from drowning at Mapleton, Pa., July 4, 1914. Medal to Ricker's father, Huntington, Pa.

Claude A. Jones, deceased; aged 19; died helping to save Ethel and Lloyd Bechtel from drowning at Cory, Ind., Aug. 3, 1913. Medal to Jones' father, Muncie, Ind.

Otis F. Hall, Terre Haute, Ind.; saved Ethel and Lloyd Bechtel from drowning at Cory, Ind., Aug. 3, 1913.

Henry M. Duggs, deceased; aged 35; died helping to save Charles Davies from an explosion on board ship at Baltimore, Md., March 7, 1913. Medal to widow, 503 South Potomac street, Baltimore.

Louis H. Comegys, 804 North Streeter street, Baltimore, Md.; aged 33; helped to save Charles Davies from an explosion of dynamite on board ship at Baltimore, March 7, 1913.

Silver Medals.

Joseph A. McCabe, 60 Byron street, East Boston, Mass.; aged 14; saved Joseph O. Hyman, Jr., and William R. Baker from drowning, Jan. 15, 1914.

Patrick W. Mulligan, Norristown, Pa.; aged 48; saved two-year-old Carmela Torbione from being run over by a train, Aug. 19, 1914.

Albert May, Franklin R. Ramsey, Henry Berger and Albert E. Worley of Bryan, Tex., and Charles M. Watson of Shreveport, La., all awarded silver medals in connection with the attempt to save several persons from flood of the Brazos river at Pittbridge, Tex., Dec. 7, 1913.

A. Willis Hammerle, deceased; aged 40; sustained fatal injuries in saving George M. Deviney, a policeman, from being shot by a negro at Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 29, 1913. Medal and \$40 a month to his widow, Belmont, O.

Oscar R. Miles, deceased; aged 38; died attempting to save Minnie E. Burt from being run over by a train at Amsterdam, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1914. Medal and \$30 a month to Miles' widow, Amsterdam, N. Y.

William E. Van Dyke, deceased; aged 35; died helping to save Charles Davies from death in an explosion of dynamite on board a ship at Baltimore, Md., March 7, 1913. Medal and \$55 a month to his widow, \$5 a month for son until he reaches age of 16, and \$20 a month for support of Van Dyke's mother. Widow resides at 801 East Fort avenue, Baltimore, Md.

William W. Marshall, 616 North Millon avenue, Baltimore, Md.; helped to save Charles Davies in the same accident in which Van Dyke was killed.

William H. Reed, Sr., and John F. Steinbock of Frederick, Okla., helped to rescue Oliver H. Brewer and Alvah Dean from a cave-in in a well at Frederick, Okla., Oct. 28, 1913.

John S. Barrett, deceased; aged 44; died attempting to save Victor A. Erickson from suffocation in a mine at Negaunee, Mich., Jan. 11, 1914. Medal and \$45 a month to widow, Negaunee, Mich., with \$5 a month additional for each of seven children, until they reach 16 years of age.

Gold Medals.

Charles Zollinger, Frederick, Okla., and Julius B. Gordon of Houston, Tex.; helped to save Oliver H. Brewer and Alvah Dean from a cave-in at Frederick, Okla., Oct. 28, 1913. Worked for hours, notwithstanding warning from onlookers that they themselves would be buried by another cave-in.

WILSON DISCUSSES RIGGS BANK CASE

Says That It's for Congress to Pass on Comptroller's Powers and Danger.

Washington, D. C., May 1.—President Wilson has made it plain that he does not regard the suit of the Riggs National bank against officials of the treasury department as jeopardizing the administration. In commenting on the subject, the president did not seem to indicate that he was washing his hands of the affair in the sense that the government would withdraw its support from the defendant officials. His idea was simply that no politics were involved, that the law had to take its course, and the result as established in court would define the law and not advance or check any program to which the administration was devoted.

The president said that it was not for him to pass legal judgment upon the powers conferred by law on the comptroller of the currency, but that to the lay mind those powers seemed perfectly clear and well defined. As to the possibility of the powers involving dangers, he said that was not a question for the executive, but for Congress to determine. He implied that his duty is to enforce the law as it stands, and the inference was that he intends to support Comptroller Williams.

In spite of varying rumors to the contrary, it was stated in well-informed quarters yesterday that there has been no change as to counsel for the government. The belief persists, however, that Samuel Undermyer of New York will be retained in the case soon, perhaps as personal counsel for the defendants.

In that case, he would be second to Louis D. Brandeis, who is in charge of the case for the department of justice. The government's answer on which Mr. Brandeis has been working diligently, is almost completed, it was said.

TO CO-OPERATE ON LABOR.

National Conference Called by Secretary Wilson.

Washington, D. C., May 1.—A national conference to consider the work of the federal employment bureau and problems of labor distribution and exchanges in the United States was called this week by Secretary of Labor Wilson, to meet in San Francisco Aug. 2. Letters to the governors of each state, the heads of state labor bureaus, labor statistics and immigration officials throughout the country, and to mayors of cities having municipal employment offices have been mailed by Secretary Wilson, inviting them to attend the conference in person or to designate representatives.

The most important object of the conference, Mr. Wilson said, will be to effect some system of cooperation between the department of labor and the state and municipal authorities to prevent duplication in the work and to provide for the establishment of efficient administration and the uniformity of methods. Consideration will be given generally to questions of unemployment and to the subject of federal control over private employment offices doing interstate business.

The secretary said the matter of arranging details of the conference had been given in the hands of the commission on General Councils of the immigration and naturalization service.

WOMEN OPPOSE SALE OF ARMS

Would Make Their Manufacture a State Monopoly

A BOMB BY A BRITISH WOMAN

Belgian Delegates Have a Seat on Congress Platform

The Hague, May 1.—Enormous profits through the manufacture and sale of war munitions are the greatest obstacles in the way of peace to-day, the delegates to the Women's International Peace conference agreed.

Miss Glendower of Boston, after declaring that the profit made by the American munition manufacturers was prolonging the war, introduced a drastic resolution demanding that all neutral countries immediately place an embargo on the exportation of such supplies. Chairman Addams ruled the resolution out of order, but a substitute finally was adopted, after lengthy debate, as follows:

"This congress sees in the private profits accruing to the great arms factories a powerful hindrance to the abolition of war and urges an international agreement with each state and country to make the manufacture of munitions a state monopoly and to prohibit their exportation."

Mrs. Stillington, one of the leading suffragists of England, threw a bomb-shell into the convention when she declared that for every woman who came to The Hague in the interest of peace there were a thousand at home who were anxious and willing to enlist in the army.

"Women are as much to blame for this war as are the men," she shouted, "and they do not honestly desire peace. As yet this congress has dealt only in the platitudes, which the men long ago have discarded."

The congress already is a day behind in its programme. There was a lively demonstration yesterday, when delegates representing Belgium put in an appearance. Dr. Augspurg suggested that they be given seats on the platform, which was done.

Mrs. Pothick Lawrence of England declared that she was ready to prove that the arms manufacturing firms of the various countries of the world really were controlled by an international group of financiers who employed agents to stir up trouble and cause war.

Dr. Augspurg, one of the German leaders of the congress, declared yesterday she believed the congress must have a moral effect on the various belligerents and was hopeful that there might be some definite result. She believes the congress should recommend to belligerents the immediate commencement of peace negotiations. It should also urge the cooperation, in her opinion, of all the forty-four countries which participated in The Hague conference.

"The German nation will guarantee a permanent peace and prevent any single power dominating the world," she said.

Dr. Augspurg declared that she did not believe that Germany could accept any offer of mediation from the United States in view of the munitions that were being furnished the allies. She declared that the only nation that had preserved absolute neutrality in the war was Holland.

In addressing the congress, Fraulein Heymann, who is the most popular of all the delegates, declared that owing to the war all international organizations of men have suspended operations. The women, however, she said, have held together and this has made the present congress possible and may aid its efforts for peace.

SIEGEL DEPOSITORS MAY GET MORE

Offer of \$150,000 in Cash Payments Pro Rata Made—To Be Passed Upon by Federal Court.

New York, May 1.—Henry Siegel, former head of department stores and private banking interests here and in Boston, has made to his depositors the offer of further settlement, on promise of which his ten months' sentence on conviction of misdemeanor in obtaining credit on false financial statements was suspended by Supreme Court Justice Clark at Genesee last November.

Siegel has resumed from friends, the statement says, "\$150,000 with which to make payments in cash to depositors, pro rata, except that the Boston depositors receive such amounts as will make their dividends equal to that of the New York depositors."

An alternative proposition is the payment of \$75,000 in cash and the issuance of certificates calling for payments of 2½ per cent. each on Dec. 15, 1915, and on June 15 and Dec. 15, 1916.

The offer was presented at a meeting of depositors of the defunct Siegel bank Tuesday night. The statement sets forth that Siegel wishes to open a store in New York and make legal arrangements that every dollar which may accrue from the store or from any other source over and above his living expenses shall be paid to the depositors until the full debt is liquidated.

The offer will have to be passed upon by the federal court, in which Siegel now stands as a bankrupt, following the failure of Siegel stores and banking institutions more than a year ago. The depositors at their meeting decided to appoint a committee to be present when the proposal is laid before the court, which will probably be to-day.

Arbitrators Named.

Washington, May 1.—Sen. Wilson yesterday appointed Charles Rogers of Trenton, N. J., and Patrick Gilley of Maryland, to arbitrate the case of Siegel's creditors.

A New Haven railroad labor dispute at New Haven.

Why Not Rely On Cuticura



To Care for Your Hair and Scalp

The Soap to cleanse and purify. The Ointment to soothe and heal.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 25¢ book, Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 137, Boston.

NEW PASSENGER AGENT.

E. F. L. Sturdee for Canadian Pacific Road at Boston.

The shift in the personnel of the eastern passenger department of the Canadian Pacific railway, made necessary through the sudden death of Wm. Stitt, general passenger agent of the eastern



lines at Montreal, has brought to the New England territory another interesting personality in E. F. L. Sturdee, an official who has had long training in railroad work in Canada. Mr. Sturdee, who has been appointed general agent of the passenger department at Boston to succeed F. R. Perry, who has been advanced to New York, has been associated with the Canadian Pacific railway since 1893, when he was appointed clerk in the passenger department at St. John, N. B. He worked in this capacity in St. John and at Toronto, Ont., until 1902, when he was transferred to Montreal, Que., where he served as excursion clerk in the general passenger department until 1909. From July, 1909, to November, 1913, Mr. Sturdee was chief clerk in the general passenger department at Montreal, being promoted in December of that year to the position of assistant district passenger agent at Toronto, Ont. He served in this capacity until the first of the present month, when he was selected to fill the vacancy in Boston. His extensive experience and personal familiarity with Canada and the Canadian Pacific railway eminently fit him for his new position, and the New England public is fortunate in being able to conduct its business with the Canadian Pacific system through an agent thus well equipped.

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